functions that were lost when Nahunta Creek was channelized. Because the creek had been deeply channelized, it no longer overflows its banks. More of this type of mitigation is needed in the Coastal Plain to restore water quality functions of riverine wetlands.

A relatively intact forest occurred on the opposite side of Nahunta Creek. It supported large trees of *Betula nigra, Liquidambar styraciflua, Acer rubrum,* and *Quercus phellos.* Although canopy vegetation was relatively intact there, hydrology had undoubtedly been altered by the deep channelization of Nahunta Creek. Note: The 3rd ditch plug was getting washed out by Nahunta Creek producing a cutbank where the creek made a slight bend.

Haws Run

County: Onslow
Location: Of SR50 south of Maple Hill.
Size: 600 acres
Year started: 1997?
Type of mitigation: Riverine creation and preservation, wet savanna restoration and preservation.

Description of site and its condition:

This site was a large tract of floodplain forest (along Sandy Creek) and former longleaf pine savanna that was converted to a bison pasture in the early 1970s. Conversion to pastureland was accomplished by clear-cutting the longleaf pine, subsoiling, and extensively ditching the site. Mitigation entailed preserving remnant patches of wet and dry savanna, filling ditches to restore wetland hydrology to former wet savannas, preserving the remnant floodplain forests of Sandy Creek, and attempting to create additional floodplain area by excavating soil from a large area adjacent to the historic floodplain of Sandy Creek.

To create additional floodplain area, from 0.5 to 2.0 m of soil was excavated to lower adjacent land to the same elevation as the Sandy Creek floodplain. In doing so, the A horizon was completely removed. The remaining soil was very sandy and devoid of organic matter. The site was then planted with *Taxodium distichum, Nyssa biflora, Quercus lyrata,* and *Quercus michauxii*. (Land that once occupied the excavated area may have once supported Cypress/Pine Savanna along a transition from Bunchgrass/Pine Savanna to riverine floodplain swamp.)

At the time of our visit, trees were not surviving very well in the excavated area. At groundwater discharge points at the edges of the excavated area, banks were sloughing off (eroding) and migrating headward. Attempts had been made to curb this erosion, but were not successful.